



AGU American Geophysical Union meeting : Induced Seismicity Sessions

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Susie McKenzie

09/17/2012 09:55 AM

Cc: Johnson.Ken-E, Graves.Brian

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The Session topics provide a picture of the state and direction of the research. The abstracts are not available yet. The rules state that any submission must focus on the scientific aspect. (All emphasis added.)

http://fallmeeting.agu.org/2012/scientific-program/session-search/?track=92&keywords=induced&keywords_narrowing=all&l=252F2012%252Fscientific-program%252Fsession-search%252F&fml2_session_general_search=1&search=1

session list

S008: Induced Seismicity: Attribution & Triggering:

Reiter, Templeton, and Ferris

"This is part of a large session on induced seismicity and invites contributions related to the **attribution and triggering of induced seismicity**. **Induced seismicity is a common phenomenon associated with hydrocarbon exploration, geothermal exploitation, mining operations, CO2 sequestration and filling of water reservoirs**. To improve public understanding and formulate appropriate regulatory and industry responses, detailed seismic analysis is required to properly attribute seismicity to natural or human activities. In this session, we solicit contributions that examine the state and future advancement of induced/triggered seismicity research."

S009: Induced Seismicity: General: Gritto and Jousset

This is part of a large session on induced seismicity and invites general contributions related to induced seismicity **that do not fit into the other themes** (source, monitoring, triggering, and hazard). Induced seismicity is a common phenomenon associated with hydrocarbon exploration, geothermal exploitation, mining operations and CO2 sequestration. However, the understanding of the relationship between exploration techniques and induced seismicity is still limited and new methods and quantitative models to better understand the causal relationship between exploration and induced seismicity are needed. Contributions are sought from the fields of oil and gas exploration, geothermal exploitation including enhanced geothermal systems, mining operations and CO2 sequestration among other."

S010: Induced Seismicity: Hazard: Naylor, Bachmann and Murphy

"This is part of a large session on induced seismicity and invites contributions related to the hazard of induced seismicity. Induced seismicity is a common phenomenon associated with hydrocarbon exploration, geothermal exploitation, mining operations, CO2 sequestration and filling of water reservoirs. **Our understanding of the relationship between fluid injection and rock failure is in its infancy and forecasting fluid-induced seismicity is currently not possible**, making evaluation of the seismic risk involved challenging. We invite presentations aimed at quantifying the seismic risk and hazard related to induced seismicity, such as those that describe theoretical and numerical modelling, statistical characterisation of seismicity, laboratory experiments in induced failure, and analysis of specific case studies."

S011: Induced Seismicity: Monitoring: Braun

"This is part of a large session on induced seismicity and invites contributions related to the monitoring of induced seismicity. Induced seismicity is a common phenomenon associated with hydrocarbon exploration, geothermal exploitation, mining operations, CO2 sequestration and filling of water reservoirs. Public awareness and concern of induced seismicity has generated numerous passive monitor experiments and a wealth of seismic data. Physical parameters of reservoirs, such as pressure changes or spatial-temporal seismicity patterns, have to be observed in order to derive information on stress, pore pressure, fluid migration or strain in the subsurface and to develop quantitative models."

S012: Induced Seismicity: Source Physics: Dreger, Guiheim and Ford

This is part of a large session on induced earthquakes and invites contributions related to their source physics. Induced seismicity is a common phenomenon associated with hydrocarbon exploration, geothermal exploitation, mining operations, CO2 sequestration and filling of water reservoirs. To understand their source physics good constraints on the observations of the source process are required. **However, the characterization of small earthquakes is complicated by the limitations in the data, geometry of seismic networks, velocity models, and biases in source decompositions. We seek discussions on models of the physical process. In addition discussions regarding the constraints on source processes - and their uncertainties - provided by observation and theoretical models are welcome.**

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Phil, asked what the AGU was and when it meets this 'fall'.

<http://fallmeeting.agu.org/2012/>

San Francisco December 3-7, 2012